

PINKHAM STATES QUARANTINE LAW

Beyond the presentation of a number of interesting reports there was little done at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, the Board going early into executive session. Attorney General Hemenway was present at the meeting, as was also Superintendent Jack McVeigh, of the Moloai settlement.

In the report of the President reference was made to the appointment of John Venhuizen as Chief Sanitary Officer, the appointment being confirmed. Dr. John H. Farrell was granted a license to practice medicine and surgery, having passed the Board of Medical Examiners.

QUARANTINE.

The question of quarantine was dealt with in part as follows:

"There has been so much discussion relative to quarantine it is proper that this community be enlightened as to its international aspects.

"The following agreement was signed at an International Convention held in Paris in the year 1903, by the United States, Great Britain and all European countries except Serbia, Portugal, Turkey and Greece.

"Places are not considered infected until a number of non-imported cases have occurred provided the government takes prompt and effectual disinfection and control measures.

"Each country signing the convention is requested to give prompt notification to all others of the presence of these diseases.

"Local authorities are declared to be the judges of materials and merchandise requiring disinfection according to the history and condition thereof.

"A ship is infected if cases have occurred on board within seven days.

"A ship is suspected if cases have occurred previous to seven days.

"A ship is healthy even if from an infected port if no case has occurred on board before departure or en voyage provided the trip exceeds seven days.

"Procedure in plague infected ships: (1) medical inspection, (2) the sick to be immediately disembarked and isolated, (3) passengers and crew to be kept under surveillance ten days or under observation in isolation for five days and optionally five days surveillance additional.

"Plague suspected ships to be treated as specified above in 1, 4 and 5. Passengers and crew may be subjected to five days' surveillance. Rats must be destroyed.

"Important ports must provide organized medical service, supervision, buildings for isolation, care and treatment, and suitable laboratories and staff.

"These are practically the measures in practice at quarantine in Honolulu. In order to accommodate the public and public safety disinfection is undertaken at the port of departure and under certain conditions the term of seven days is made up of one or two days quarantine and the length of the voyage. This gives unrestricted health entry provided the ship can show a clean bill of health."

DEPORTATION OF JAPANESE LEPROS.

Regarding the question of deporting Japanese lepers, the report said:

"It has been the custom of your officials to extend every possible courtesy to the Japanese friends of any of that nationality so unfortunate as to contract the disease leprosy.

"For some time requests have been preferred that certain Japanese lepers be allowed to return to Japan through private assistance of friends. To comply would show a disregard of our Territorial laws, the rules of steamship passenger traffic and a lack of good faith in international courtesy.

"I have suggested to several prominent Japanese gentlemen that they ascertain the views of the home government as to receiving Japanese lepers. Should that government declare itself in favor of receiving their unfortunate leper fellow countrymen, the Territory of Hawaii would, undoubtedly, be pleased to be relieved of the expense of their maintenance. Your executive believes clandestine transfers would be demoralizing in many directions while open and above board perfectly agreed upon transfers would be a mutual advantage.

"The initiative negotiations lie with Japanese officials and not with Territorial officials."

DRUGS BELOW PAR.

Food Commissioner Duncan presented a report in which he stated that samples of tincture of iodine taken from the various city drug stores had been analyzed, those samples from three Japanese stores being intentionally below standard. The tincture should contain 6.56 grams of iodine per 100 cubic centimeters. The sample analyses showed:

| | |
|--|------|
| Benson, Smith & Co., Fort and Hotel streets..... | 7.22 |
| Yamamoto Drug Store, Hotel and River streets..... | 7.17 |
| Yamamoto Drug Store, Hotel and River streets..... | 3.71 |
| Hollister Drug Co., Fort street..... | 6.87 |
| K. Oshima Drug Store, Beretania avenue and River street..... | 6.80 |
| Honolulu Drug Co., Fort street..... | 6.77 |
| Chambers Drug Co., Fort and King streets..... | 6.63 |
| Makino Drug Co., Hotel street and Nuuanu avenue..... | 4.84 |
| Ishii Drug Store, Beretania and Nuuanu avenues..... | 3.99 |

DISPENSARY WORK.

During August 401 cases were treated in the dispensary, of which 172 were surgical cases. Of these the great majority were Portuguese, that nationality outnumbering all others combined. The figures are: Portuguese 239, Hawaiian 60, Porto Rican 44, Korean 15, American 12, Negro 7, Spanish 5, Chinese 5, Filipino 4, German 4, Irish 2, Japanese 1, Dane 1, Russian 1, Hollander 1.

WILL BOTH FISH AND CUT BAIT

Attorney General Hemenway yesterday approved as being in proper form and properly executed the articles of association of the "Su San Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.," as a joint stock company. The company is formed to buy, sell, catch, and to deal in and cure fish and all other sea products; to own, control and dispose of markets, stores and other places for the vending of merchandise; to buy, sell, manufacture and otherwise deal in fishing boats, nets, tackle and other appliances for taking, handling and curing fish and other sea products.

The capital stock is to be \$2500 with the right to increase it to \$5000. The place of business is Waiala and the subscribers to the stock are Kimura, T. Hayashi, H. Egawa, N. Yamasaka, C. Shimamoto, K. Nagahisa, K. Kadoto and K. Yamata.

HAWAIIAN SECURITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Among yesterday's quotations on the Stock Exchange were the following, bid and asked:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|
| Hawa. Com'l & Sug. 5s..... | 99 1/2 | 100 |
| Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6s..... | 105 1/2 | 106 |
| Hawa. Com'l & Sug. Co..... | 79 1/2 | 80 |
| Honokaa Sug. Co..... | 10 1/2 | 11 |
| Hutchinson Sug. Plant..... | 14 1/2 | 15 |
| Kilauea Sug. Co..... | 3 | 3 1/2 |
| Makaweli Sug. Co..... | 30 1/2 | 31 |
| Onomea Sug. Co..... | 34 | 35 1/2 |
| Panahau Sug. Plant, Co..... | 14 1/2 | 15 |
| Union Sug. Co..... | 45 | 46 |

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

The imports of sugar into the United States for the year ending June 30, amounted to 2,196,000 short tons, valued at ninety-three millions of dollars, against 1,885,000 short tons, valued at eighty-five millions of dollars for the previous year. In addition to these foreign sugars, there were received from Porto Rico 204,000 short tons of sugar, valued at fifteen millions of dollars, and from Hawaii 411,000 short tons, valued at twenty-eight millions of dollars, making an aggregate of 2,811,000 tons for the year.

Of the foreign sugars, 1,618,000 short tons came from Cuba, as against 1,391,000 short tons the year before. The Dutch East Indies, which means Java, gave us 224,000 short tons. The next largest shipper of sugars to us was Germany, which gave us 163,000 short tons, but they came in chiefly during the latter part of last year, as scarcely any sugar has been received from Germany this year. When we add together these foreign importations, the importations from Porto Rico and Hawaii and our domestic production of over 700,000 short tons, we have an aggregate of 3,511,000 short tons that have supplied the wants of the American people during its fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.—Louisiana Planter.

AROUND THE WORLD IN FORTY DAYS

Jules Verne's imaginary record for encircling the globe has been halved by the actual performance of a British army officer. The United States was not traversed in this trip, the officer selecting the Canadian Pacific route. Says The Scientific American (New York, July 20):

"The prophetic and lively imagination of the late Jules Verne recorded one of its most daring flights when he wrote that entertaining work 'Around the World in Eighty Days'; and it is probable that none of us who read its chapters supposed that he would live to see the day when the Frenchman's estimate of eighty days would be cut in half by an enterprising officer of the British Army, who set out to test the speed of modern around-the-earth travel for himself. In a recent letter to the London Times Lieut. Col. Burnley Campbell wrote that he landed at Dover on June 13 at the completion of a trip around the world which occupied forty days and sixteen and one-half hours. He left Liverpool on May 3 at 7:20 p. m., reached Quebec at 3 p. m. May 10, and was at Vancouver on the Pacific coast at 5 a. m. on May 16. Leaving there about noon of the same day, he reached Yokohama on May 26, Tsingtau on May 28, and leaving there by steamer at 6 p. m. he reached Vladivostok May 30. Here, after a wait of about four hours, he took a Trans-Siberian train, reaching Harbin on May 31, Irkutsk on June 4, Moscow on June 10, and Berlin on June 12. On the following day he was at Ostend, which he reached at 7:30 a. m., and at 2:50 p. m. of the same day he landed in England at Dover. Throughout the whole trip Lieut. Col. Campbell was remarkably fortunate in making connections; otherwise his time would have been several days longer."

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul General, Miki Saito, called on Admiral Dayton yesterday on the Flagship West Virginia. He was given a salute of nine guns.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
• PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO. Saint Louis U. S. of A.

LONG STANDING CASES CLOSED

Three Supreme Court decisions were handed down yesterday, all dealing with suits of long standing in the Territorial courts.

In the matter of the estate of Lavinia Kapu, deceased, on appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit, the opinion of the Court by Justice Wilder is that where a creditor of an intestate whose estate is insolvent holds security for his claims, and after his claim is presented disposes of the security, the sum realized operates as a partial payment to reduce the claim pro tanto, and he is thereafter entitled to dividends only on the amount remaining due on the claim.

The Waialua Agricultural Company held a mortgage on real estate against the estate, foreclosing and realizing \$3000. The estate proved insolvent, paying only fourteen per cent of the claims against it. The holders of the mortgage claimed, however, to be entitled to the full amount of the unsatisfied balance of their claim. The Circuit Judge ruled against this claim and the ruling was sustained. Castle & Witherington for Waialua Agricultural Co., P. L. Weaver, for the administrators.

In W. W. Beaver, Ltd., versus Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee, the opinion written by Justice Ballou sustained the defendant's exceptions. Upon a decisive point having been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the defendant is entitled to a consideration of the other points presented by his exceptions, so far as they are not concluded by the opinion of the Supreme Court.

An oral suggestion that Justice Ballou was disqualified to sit in the case because of his former connection with the firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, attorneys for the plaintiff, was overruled.

A. G. M. Robertson for plaintiff, D. L. Witherington and J. W. Cathcart for defendant.

In the claim of Hoopii Wire (w) against the Waialua Agricultural Co. et al, the decision was against the plaintiff. Her contention was that through the children of one Kopaea her claim to certain lands was valid. Kopaea was dispossessed in 1882, the statute of limitations then beginning to run against her, but the heirs being minors it was claimed that no child was barred until five years after becoming twenty years of age. This was overruled.

The statute clearly shows that once it begins to run against a person it is not suspended or interrupted during a subsequent disability of his heirs.

Virginia Perry has begun action in the Circuit Court against S. M. Damon for damages to the amount of \$2559, for injuries received and subsequent worry and suffering as a result of a driving accident on March 1, last. The plaintiff is the wife of Antone L. Perry.

In the complaint it is stated that owing to the negligence of a servant of the defendant a horse and dump cart couched with a buggy being driven by the plaintiff. In the upset, the plaintiff was thrown out and injured, the injuries received by her resulting in great worry due to fear for an unborn child, which was born three months afterwards with a hernia.

The amount claimed is made up of bills of expense for medical services and other help for \$59, and for \$2500 for injury in mind and body. Thompson & Clemons appear as attorneys for the plaintiff.

CHILLINGWORTH TALKS OF PACIFIC GIBRALTAR

Charles F. Chillingworth, a Hawaiian, known throughout the islands, and a member of the Hawaiian Senate, was in Portland Friday. Mr. Chillingworth is in many ways a remarkable man. He stands six feet high, weighs 248 pounds, and is only 31 years old, yet is one of the leading lawyers in Hawaii.

"We have some wonderful islands away off there," said Mr. Chillingworth, as he sat in the Oregon Grill listening to his countrymen in the Hawaiian orchestra. "They are the key to the Pacific Ocean. The nation that controls Hawaii rules the Pacific. Hawaii is too small ever to hope to hold such a position herself, perhaps the proudest position any nation in the world could hold, so she wants to be right where she is now—under the Stars and Stripes."

"Perhaps no place on earth has a more mixed population. Out of 154,000 inhabitants of all races, 71,000 are Japanese, and the Japanese colonists are increasing at the rate of 500 a month. Still we on the islands have no fear of them, that they will ever attempt to seize the group; but you can never tell, you know."

"Last year we exported \$42,000,000 worth of sugar alone. This should come back to us more than it does in the way of fortifications, and especially in a drydock for the Navy. We need that there above all else. If the people of America realized the importance of Hawaii they would fortify it like Gibraltar or Port Arthur. And if the United States loses the islands some day from the want of such precautions, she will have a warm time getting them back."

"Where can a fleet coal that is attacking them for any length of time? No matter what is thought about the Philippines, America must protect Hawaii, the quicker the better. Let America hold Hawaii and from there, with her fleet, she can fully protect the entire Pacific and Alaskan coasts. But let another nation have Hawaii, say Japan or Germany, and it would take a long line of ships and forts to protect this coast line from a hostile fleet quartered in Honolulu. America must wake up to the fact that Hawaii is the Gibraltar of the Pacific, and act accordingly."

Mr. Chillingworth will tour the United States before returning to Honolulu. This is his first visit to America.

—Portland Oregonian, Sept. 1.

MARU ESCAPED HORRIBLE CARGO

Officers of the Japanese liner Hongkong Maru, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, are congratulating themselves on their narrow escape from unpleasant intimate connection with one of the most gruesome crimes in the recent annals of the Far East. The body of a woman found in a trunk among the luggage of a man who had sought passage on the Hongkong revealed the slayer, who had offered his victim's jewels as security for fare. He had no cash, and for that reason was sent to another ship.

While the liner was lying at Hongkong there came on board a ready-tongued individual who gave his name as Adosett. He was well dressed and wore much valuable jewelry. A diamond studded pin sparkled in a rather loud necktie, and on his fingers glittered a barbaric array of yellow metal and precious stones. He wanted to take passage on the Hongkong Maru to the United States. He showed postal orders, fifteen of them, each for \$100, and all payable in Manila. He was out of ready cash, he said, but was willing to deposit a part of his jewelry as security for his passage, which he would pay at the end of the voyage.

Purser Chapman said he thought the matter could be arranged, but suggested that the Canadian Pacific liner Montague probably would suit Adosett better than the Hongkong. Chapman does not know why he made the suggestion. Adosett thanked Chapman and Chief Steward Richards and left the ship.

When the Hongkong reached Shanghai the authorities came on board and searched the ship for a murderer, and then the Hongkong's officers learned what they had missed. Adosett had made arrangements with the Montague people and had sent a large trunk on board the British steamer. Instead of sailing at once the Montague had gone into drydock, where a peculiar odor from Adosett's trunk caused the ship's officers to open it. Inside was found the body of a woman who evidently had been strangled to death. She was an American and had been prominent in the underworld of Hongkong for her rare collection of rich jewelry. Adosett had disappeared and was supposed to have left Hongkong on the Hongkong Maru. He was arrested August 13 at Chefoo.—S. F. Call.

MISS KILGORE'S FATHER IS SORRY

Miss Helen Kilgore, a pretty young woman of this city, is under the espionage of the chief of police in Honolulu, and her father, Arthur Kilgore, a contractor, living at Green and Jones streets, is anxious to get her back to San Francisco, because he fears his girl was shanghaied. She left without his knowledge or consent and arrived there last Thursday.

The story behind the girl's sudden trip to Hawaii was disclosed last night by her father, when the fact became known that he had caused the police here to wire the Honolulu authorities to look out for his girl.

Miss Kilgore, the heroine of the escapade, is a niece of John F. Merrill, a wholesale lumber dealer. She chafed under the restraint of uneventful home life, and so for the experience of it she engaged herself as governess in the family of Mrs. Augustus Tilden of Goldfield. Her father objected to her going to the Nevada camp, but permitted it when the girl obtained her mother's request. Mrs. Tilden planned a trip to the islands and Miss Kilgore was only too glad to go along, too. Her mother again consented, but her father withheld permission.

The girl went without it, and the father, not knowing with whom she had gone, and knowing the fate that sometimes awaits adventurous girls blessed with good looks, feared harm would befall her. She had eluded him in this city and boarded the bark R. P. Rithet alone, so far as he knew.

On August 19 and before the ship could reach its destination Kilgore went to the police department and asked Chief Dinan to help him. He said he feared for his daughter's safety and was consumed with anxiety about her. So Dinan wired to the chief in Honolulu as follows:

"Look out for Helen P. Kilgore, arrive there on R. P. Rithet. Shanghaiing suspected. Letter follows."

According to dispatches received yesterday, Miss Kilgore was in safe keeping in the island city, but indignantly demanded to know for what reason she was being held.

When sent last night Kilgore expressed regret that his efforts to protect his willful daughter had been carried so far. His cablegram had been misunderstood, he explained. He had merely wanted his daughter watched to prevent any possible harm coming to her, he went on, and had taken the only means at his command. He denied that he suspected the companion of his daughter, but declared that his action had been caused by stories he had read of similar cases where young girls had been carried into oriental slavery.—S. F. Call, August 3rd.

CURTIS IN BIG STORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 30.—The bark George Curtis, Captain Herbert, which arrived yesterday, 23 days from Honolulu, encountered the storm on August 25 and 26 that did considerable damage to other vessels that have reached port within the last few days. The Curtis brought 51,150 bags of sugar. Captain Herbert reports that about 650 miles off shore he saw five schooners, all in company.

A BALM INDEED.

No external application is equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm for sore muscles or swollen joints. No matter what may be the cause this liniment will give relief. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

RECEPTION FOR FLEET OFFICERS

A grand reception and ball under the official auspices of Governor Frear and Secretary Mott-Smith will be given probably early next week to the public of Honolulu in honor of Admiral Dayton and the officers of the cruiser squadron. The affair will be held in the Alexander Young Hotel, the two dancing pavilions and the roof garden being secured by those in charge of the arrangements.

The affair will be invitational, and the list of those to whom cards will be sent is now being prepared. This time the list to be used will not be the "Two Hundred" one, it being decided to send out between a thousand and fifteen hundred invitations. These will be mailed before the end of the week.

To receive the guests as they arrive at this reception will be the Governor, the Secretary and Admiral Dayton. Two of the best orchestras in the city have been engaged for the dancing, one for each of the pavilions, while the Hawaiian band will discourse sweet music on the roof garden during the early hours of the evening.

This affair promises to be one of the most brilliant of the fetes to be given in honor of the officers of the visiting war vessels.

HUTCHINSON SUGAR TO BE REFINED AT AIEA

Not only will all the sugar from the Honolulu plantation be refined at Aiea, but the raw sugar from the Hutchinson plantation on Hawaii will also come here to go through the final processes which will fit it for the market. At present in the warehouse at the railroad dock there is over 1000 tons of Honolulu plantation sugar and nearly as much from the plantation on Hawaii. This will all be sent back to Aiea and will be refined before it is sent to the Coast in the Hilonian and Enterprise.

The sugar was sent to this city with the intention of sending it to the California refineries for treatment, but on the arrival of President John A. Buck the plans were changed and this sugar will be given the final processes of refining at Aiea. Mr. Buck came down on the Hilonian on her last trip and has been at Aiea ever since. He will remain in this Territory for about thirty days.

The Patience of Job

Could Hardly Endure the Torment of Itching Piles.

Itching piles is constant torment—so is eczema.

No comfort all day, no rest at night. Can't keep your mind on work.

No use to go to bed.

Suffer no longer; use Doan's Ointment. It gives relief in five to ten minutes. It cures in a short time—cures you to stay cured.

Mrs. Helen Lewis, 52 Astor Street, Astoria, Oregon, says: "I consider Doan's Ointment the best remedy I have ever used. For the past ten or twelve years when cold weather came on, I was troubled with a breaking out around my mouth and lips. This made my mouth so sore that I could hardly speak. I finally read about Doan's Ointment and got a box. A few applications of this wonderful remedy healed up the sores completely, and I have not been bothered with the trouble since."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS MAY BE INCREASED

Inquiry at the War Department into the report from Japan that the authorities are projecting an increase of military forces in the Philippines by the addition of thirteen regiments of native troops, to be officered by Americans, discloses the fact that the foundation for the story is a simple recommendation of General Mills, in command of the Philippine Scouts, Department of the Visayas, that the force of scouts be increased by fifty companies, which would make altogether about four regiments. The basis for the recommendation was the desire to reduce the expense of the military establishment in the Philippines instead of increasing it, for the proposed additional force of scouts were to replace an equal number of the American troops, which are much more expensive. In fact, the project involves the increase of pay of the scouts, but even with the allowance proposed the private would receive only \$8 a month for the first enlistment, and only after thirty years' service would his pay equal the \$12 a month which the American recruit receives to begin with.

The scouts have been found to be easily maintained on the food of the country and to be patient and loyal at all times.—Washington Star.

THRASHED BY CAR CONDUCTOR

The police patrol wagon answered a call from the corner of Beretania and Emma streets at 8:15 o'clock last evening and found Rideau Ross waving his arms and shouting curses from the curb, watched over by a bicycle officer. His face was bloody and he had apparently received a severe drubbing. Blood oozed from his left ear and his lips were purple, swollen and cut. He was without coat and his shirt was torn and bloody.

Ross hailed the driver of the patrol and made a move to climb up to the seat beside him, resisting violently when this was not permitted. He was lifted into the wagon, which was driven to the police station by way of Beretania avenue and Nuuanu. Ross doing his best to jump out and shouting filthy language.

At the Hotel street crossing an army rig in which several ladies were seated nearly ran into the patrol and Ross seized the opportunity to fling an outrageous epithet at the occupants. At the station he was registered as a drunk and put below.

What led up to Ross' condition was not clear beyond the statement by the bicycle officer that the prisoner had been a passenger on an Emma street car and had behaved disgustingly and was warned by the conductor, whereupon he assaulted the conductor and received a thorough beating for his pains. Nothing was known of the incident at the Rapid Transit headquarters.

Ross has given the police trouble before, three or four having to handle him, during which he assaulted the Deputy Sheriff. The police are backward in using handcuffs and frequently suffer themselves on that account.

JAPANESE AND UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES

The navy of the United States is made up of 23 first-class battleships, 5 second-class, 22 coast defense ships, 12 armored cruisers, 22 protected or first-class cruisers, 16 second and third class cruisers, 11 sea going gunboats, 31 river gunboats, 16 torpedo boat destroyers, 41 torpedo boats, 103 transports, hospital, special service ships, tugs, etc.; 15 subsidized and auxiliary ships, 5 school and training ships, 2257 officers and 32,211 men.

The navy of Japan is composed of 18 first-class battleships, 8 second and third-class battleships, 12 armored cruisers, 23 protected or first-class cruisers, 23 second and third-class cruisers, 22 sea going gunboats, 13 river gunboats, 43 torpedo boat destroyers, 87 torpedo boats, 39 transports, hospital, special service ships, tugs, etc.; 63 subsidized and auxiliary ships, 7 school and training ships, 2369 officers and 20,490 men.

A Honolulu man who this week bet a hat on the United States' having more battleships than Japan may safely don a new top piece at the other fellow's expense.

SAN FRANCISCO PLAGUE SITUATION AS IT IS

Associated Press dispatch to San Jose Mercury and Herald:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—Sensational stories of prevalence of bubonic plague in San Francisco are without foundation in fact. The exact situation is this:

Since the 18th of June, when the disease first made its appearance, eleven cases have come to light and nine deaths have resulted. The Board of Health, unanimous in its decision to assume no preventable risk, early took the situation in hand, and with the cooperation of the Board of Supervisors and the Marine Hospital Service, has adopted vigorous measures to keep the disease from spreading and to stamp it out. The city has been districted, and physicians, inspectors, bacteriologists, disinfectors, and helpers have been systematically assigned. The City and County Hospital, where most of the eleven patients have been treated, is quarantined and has been under thorough fumigation for a week. Even the grounds are being disinfected. This work is under the supervision of the warden, Dr. O'Neill, and Passed Assistant Surgeons Long and Stanfield of the Marine Hospital Service, all three of whom are experienced. The city is buying tents from the Government and an isolation camp is being prepared.

There is no scare. The public is aware that this disease, peculiar to all maritime cities in temperate climates, has made an appearance here, but thus far no cause for alarm has developed. The authorities, municipal and Federal, are satisfied that the prompt measures of protection and eradication that have been taken are effective and that the situation is well in hand.

Manuel de Silva, a demented Portuguese, is missing from his home at Kawaiaha since Saturday morning last.



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